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of Plato and Aristotle, while most of the remaining portion of the work is devoted to similar analyses of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. A bare paragraph devoted to each suffices for such other writers as Thomas Aquinas, Machiavelli and Bodin. Two brief concluding chapters are devoted to the analytical and historical schools of the nineteenth century. The social compact writers are discussed in a chapter entitled "The Great Error," and the great error is defined as "the confusion between the historical inquiry into the origin of the state among civilized peoples, and the philosophical inquiry into the moral basis upon which the state rests and the consequent justification for its existence."

The method impresses the reviewer as rather mechanical and lacking in viewpoint. There is an insufficient correlation of historic fact with political theory. Furthermore, some of the most important doctrines of the past are totally neglected. Next to nothing is said of the theory of natural law; the theory of sovereignty is scarcely mentioned. No attention is given to the organismic theories of the nature of the state. The book may have value as a manual for examinations, but it will not secure a permanent place in the literature of the history of political theories.

WALTER JAMES SHEPARD.

University of Missouri.

Mankind, Racial Values and the Racial Prospect. By SETH K. HUMPHREYS. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1917.)

In this book certain commonplaces of eugenics are denatured by confusion with the assumptions of the racial mythology dear to the German junker. War conditions have somewhat altered the emphases which Mr. Houston Stewart Chamberlain and his fellow myth-mongers have made familiar, but the intellectual pattern is obvious enough: in the beginning were two European types, the Aryan and the non-Aryan, and whatever is good is Aryan, and whatever is not, is non-Aryan. The Aryan stock is divided into sub-stocks; degenerate in France; exhausted in England, but flourishing in the colonies; young, and because inexperienced, promising in Germany. As for the Slav, he is not Aryan, and is congenitally backward. In America there is the menace of the melting-pot. In the world the only alternative to German racial dominion is English racial dominion. To save the world from Germany we must breed eugenically.

Which would be very nice if it were true. But the writer exhibits an Olympian scorn—or is it ignorance?—of the social and economic and political and cultural histories of the peoples about whose “racial values” he is so glib that the notorious Chamberlain himself would regard him as impeccable. Prejudice, speculation and sentiment, not knowledge, are the sources of his book.

H. M. KALLEN.

University of Wisconsin.

Jean Jaurès: Socialist and Humanitarian. By MARGARET PEASE. With introduction by J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P. (New York: B. W. Huebsch. 1917. Pp. 157.)

Jean Jaurès was more than a socialist. He was a philosopher, an historian, a journalist, and an orator. Moreover, he was a man of unusual character, forceful, picturesque, at times a little ridiculous. This book is not, properly speaking, his biography. It is a sketch, eulogistic rather than discriminating, of Jaurès in his relation to modern French socialism. His readiness to coöperate with radical ministries and take as much of the loaf as he could get is explained and supported. His minor part in the defense of Dreyfus is unduly emphasized. His views upon international relations are also considered, but here the treatment is naturally more uncertain. Jaurès talked of the three-year service law as if there were no northeastern frontier; the author writes of peace as if there were no Belgium. In the hours before his assassination Jaurès appears to have seen that the time had come to fight for a just cause, but neither this fact nor its possible recognition by Jaurès seems to have impressed the author.

H. A. YEOMANS.

Harvard University.

Génesis del Estado y de sus instituciones fundamentales. By VALENTINE LETELIER, formerly professor of public law and president of the National University of Chile. (Buenos Aires. 1917. Pp. xiii, 804.)

This latest volume of Professor Letelier is worthy of the scholarly reputation which the author enjoys in all Spanish-speaking countries. In it he has discussed the following subjects: juristic methodology (which has no relation either to the title of the book or to the other subject matter); the character of the different early races, the country